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## SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AND MORALE FACTORS

## A. MORALE FACTORS

25X1A 1. Current policy concerning dependents of Soviet personnel was outlined in report [REDACTED]

25X1A 2. For explanations given to Soviet personnel by Soviet authorities for not freely admitting dependents to Austria see report [REDACTED]

3. There were no restrictions imposed during off-duty time on officers stationed in the Soviet Zone of Austria. They could come and go as they pleased with one exception: they could not fraternize with the Austrian populace. They were permitted to make purchases in Austrian stores and to freely visit bars and restaurants. However, they had to avoid doing anything that could be construed as fraternization. Seeking the companionship of Austrian girls was expressly forbidden.

EM "Sverkhsrochniki" (reenlistees) were permitted to leave casernes or camp areas with proper authority. They could enter stores to make purchases. Restaurants and drinking establishments were off limits to them, and fraternization with Austrians was forbidden.

EM, other than Sverkhsrochniki, of the 23d AAA Div, KORNEUBURG (4821N-1620E), had no pass privileges whatsoever, and were forced to remain in the various unit casernes.

25X1C The 14 EM of the Special Section of Counterintelligence, MVD, 23d AAA Div [REDACTED], enjoyed pass privileges, making it possible to wander about KORNEUBURG with proper authority, and make purchases in stores. They could not enter drinking establishments or restaurants, and could not fraternize with Austrians.

25X1X 4. Officers sought the companionship of Austrian girls, but exercised extreme caution. "Sverkhsrochniki" often entered bars or restaurants, but never remained in them long enough to be caught by the Kommandatura patrols. [REDACTED] often stepped into a bar for a quick drink. In addition, [REDACTED] frequently smuggled alcoholic beverages purchased in town into the caserne of Div Hq, 23d AAA Div. All [REDACTED] section were known by sight to the Kommandatura patrols, and were on friendly terms with them.

25X1X 5. Soviet officers were authorized annual leave of 45 days. EM could be authorized 10-day leaves. Officers and EM could take their leaves only in the USSR.

25X1X 6. [REDACTED] not know what percentage of personnel could be allowed leave at any one time. However, only two EM [REDACTED] section were allowed leaves in 1953, one because of a death in the family, the other for outstanding soldierly performance.

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7. Serious illness or death in the family, outstanding marksmanship, outstanding soldierly performance in training, and political work constituted the criteria for leave consideration. For outstanding soldierly performance or marksmanship one or two soldiers were selected annually for leave from each regiment. In each case, the length of leave was 10 days. Travel time was not counted as leave time.

8. The EM were extremely bitter about the poor leave policy. It was unusually poor in that only an insignificant number could take advantage of it. Personal feelings were not taken into consideration.

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9. [redacted] no specific incidents revealing good or poor discipline. The EM seemed to be more or less resigned to the fact that they had to serve three years.

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a. [redacted] no idea as to how many men were in the 23d AAA Div guardhouse in STOCKERAU (4823N-1613E). [redacted] there were always "many" in the guardhouse.

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b. Drunkenness was quite prevalent among the officers, although it was confined in most instances to off-duty time. EM were limited in procurement of liquor and other intoxicants, so there was little drunkenness among them. Liquor could be purchased in the division "Voyentorg" (PX), but not in the regimental "Voyentorgs". It cost 14 schillings per bottle. Since a private was paid only 40 schillings monthly, this price was prohibitive to him.

[redacted] purchased liquor in town for 15 schillings a bottle, which he smuggled into the caserne. The EM then diluted it to produce larger quantities.

c. [redacted] no officers or EM who had venereal diseases.

d. [redacted] no instances concerning the disobedience of orders.

Other than the minor breaches of discipline already listed, [redacted] several instances of soldiers falling asleep on guard. The normal punishment for this was 10-20 days restriction to unit area and loss of privileges. Sometimes soldiers were given 15 days of strict arrest, which meant confinement in the division guardhouse in STOCKERAU, one full meal every other day, otherwise only bread and water ration. Type of punishment was at the discretion of the unit CO.

e. [redacted] no specific orders from higher headquarters calling attention to breaches of discipline.

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10. The greatest cause of low morale was the inadequate leave policy. Even though conditions in the USSR were poor, they were far better than the prison-like existence of the armed forces in Austria. The low pay of 40 schillings monthly was also resented. Lack of female companionship irritated the EM.

11. The EM did not particularly resent the privileges given to officers since they knew that the officers had to serve their entire lives in the army, while they (the EM) would complete their term of service in three years. However, the NCO "Sverkhstrochniki" resented the fact that they were not permitted to have dependents in Austria while the officers were.

12. There were no complaints about medical care, PX supplies, food, etc. Although the food was not particularly good, it was better than that in the USSR.

13. [REDACTED] nothing about officer promotion policies or complaints against the policies by the officers. Very few men even bothered to concern themselves with the army promotion policies. Promotions were available to EM who successfully completed various schools. 25X1X

14. [REDACTED] no one returned to the USSR [REDACTED] section prior to expiration of normal tour of duty for political unreliability, courts-martial sentences or physical disability. For returnees to the USSR from other military units [REDACTED]

15. During political lectures, [REDACTED] de- 25X1X  
sertion to the West meant that defectors would be considered as spies and returned. The lecturer cited the example of Gen. VLASOV's troops being returned to Soviet control at the end of WW II. In addition, the oath taken by soldiers provided for punishment by death for desertion. [REDACTED] nothing concerning the fate of deserters to the West from associates, local population or from Allied propaganda.

## B. FRATERNIZATION

1. Fraternization was officially forbidden. Violators were subject to trial by courts-martial and return to the USSR upon conviction. Many officers fraternized, but they used extreme caution.

2. [REDACTED] following information on the control of fraternization:

a. [REDACTED] control was exercised by the Austrian Police in enforcing the non-fraternization policy.

b. Party members were expected to help enforce the non-fraternization policy. However, most of the officers were Party members and violated the policy. The young Komsomol members were not to be trusted, as they would turn in violators to enhance their own positions.

c. Kommandatura patrols were actively engaged in enforcing the policy in KORNEUBURG. [REDACTED] the patrols making periodic checks of the bars and restaurants as well as patrolling the streets. 25X1X

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d. [REDACTED] the CO of the Special Section of Counterintelligence, MVD, 23d AAA Div, Lt Col Aleksey Ivanovich OLENIN, concerned himself with officer violations of the non-fraternization policy. OLENIN normally wore civilian clothing while checking on other officers. At the time of [REDACTED] OLENIN was checking the activities of a major (name unknown [REDACTED] from one of the 23d AAA Div sub-units in STOCKERAU. [REDACTED] the major was "keeping company" with a prostitute in KORNEUBURG.

e. [REDACTED] UKR-OKR- "SMERSH" units. [REDACTED] doubted that such organizations existed at the present time.

f. [REDACTED] there were no longer any MGB units. [REDACTED] had been known as MGB until a short time ago. Immediately following the death of STALIN, all MGB units were redesignated as MVD.

## C. SECURITY, GENERAL

### 1. Unit Designation

a. [REDACTED] officially informed of this designation by the section CO. The unit designation was also written in his service book.

No equipment whatsoever carried the unit designation. No unit designation was ever noted on routine administrative correspondence. [REDACTED] any other type of correspondence or documents. There were no signs in any unit area to indicate the military designation of the unit.

In service newspapers, the term "N-skiy" was always used in place of the unit designation.

### 2. Security Duties

a. The Special Section of Counterintelligence, MVD, 23d AAA Div, consisted of seven officers and 14 EM. The EM had no MVD duties, and their main mission was to provide a guard unit for the section. This guard unit was headed by a junior sergeant who also acted as first sergeant.

Four men of this unit were responsible for maintaining a one-man post within the section building. The post was maintained 24 hours a day, and the men relieved each other at eight hour intervals. During duty hours they also served as receptionists. Their duty station was on the first floor.

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The section offices were on the second floor and the guards controlled traffic to the second floor. Within the guard's duty room there were two cells that could not be seen by visitors. These cells were supposedly for political prisoners, [REDACTED] never saw these cells occupied during his entire service with the unit.

The other guards were responsible for the maintenance of a one-man walking post around the building and grounds of the section. The post was maintained only during the hours of darkness by six men who relieved each other every two hours.

The remainder of the EM included two cooks (the section had its own mess within the section building), one janitor, and the CO's driver. The off-duty cook helped with the outside guard.

b. The following procedure was required of Soviet officers and EM entering the caserne of Div Hq, 23d AAA Div: A duty officer was located at the caserne entrance. He admitted unit officers whom he recognized without further identification. All other officers had to present identification and authority for entrance. EM had to show orders or authority to enter or leave the caserne, and their service books were also checked. All vehicles leaving the caserne had to have an officer escort.

[REDACTED] no information on identification required of Soviet officers and EM to enter maneuver areas or other military areas.

### 3. Foreign Nationals

[REDACTED] the following Austrians employed with the 23d AAA Div: two in Div Hq PX, four in the officers' mess, one in the PX storeroom, one as PX chauffeur, and three cleaning women in Div Hq building and the officers' dormitory. There were also Austrians working for the regiments of the 23d AAA Div, [REDACTED] no information on their number or duties. [REDACTED] no foreign national.

[REDACTED] not list the names or addresses of any of these Austrians.

Only Austrians employed by a unit could enter the unit caserne. They had unknown documents to enter the area which were presented at the gate. No Austrians lived within the caserne of Div Hq, 23d AAA Div, [REDACTED] no Austrians living in any other Soviet military area.

### 4. Military Intelligence Section

[REDACTED] no information on military intelligence sections within the 23d AAA Div, other than knowing that there were reconnaissance troops (razvedchiki) living in the division hqs compound. [REDACTED] they were a part of the T/O of the Div Hqs, but [REDACTED] no details.

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5. MVD

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The section was subordinate to the Directorate of Counterintelligence, BADEN (4801N-1614E), Austria. It consisted of the following personnel:

<u>Duty</u>	<u>Name</u>
CO	Lt Col OLENIN
Deputy Co	Sr Lt Sergey Ivanovich MUKHORTOV
MVD Agent, 36th AAA Regt, 23d AAA Div	Sr Lt MUKHORTOV
MVD Agent, 64th AAA Regt, 23d AAA Div	Sr Lt Konstantin KOSTUCHENKO
MVD Agent, 68th AAA Regt, 23d AAA Div	Lt Vasiliy ZINOVYEV
MVD Agent, 42d AAA Regt, 23d AAA Div	Capt (fnu) SENATOROV

25X1X (Note: [REDACTED] the MVD agent officers mentioned above were concerned with the political reliability of all Soviet personnel in the agent's assigned area. [REDACTED] no other details.)

Secretary-typist (female)	Jr Lt Antonina Ivanovna MAKAROVA
German language interpreter (female)	Jr Lt Anna Fedorovna MILYUTSKOVA
Guard Commander and First Sergeant	Jr Sgt KOTCHETKOV
CO's driver	
Janitor	
2 Cooks (also served as outside guards)	
4 CQs (interior guard post)	
5 Sentries (outside guard post)	

25X1X The entire section was located in an Austrian house beside Div Hq, 23d AAA Div. [REDACTED] the following description of the interior of the house:

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## a. First Floor - six rooms

- (1) CQ's room
- (2) Living quarters for Deputy CO
- (3) Guard Commander's room
- (4) EM quarters (two rooms)
- (5) Kitchen

## b. Second Floor - seven rooms

- (1) CO's office
- (2) Office of secretary-typist and German language interpreter
- (3) Deputy CO's office
- (4) Office for regimental agents (the agents also had offices in their respective regiments)
- (5) Secret Documents room
- (6) Visitors' room
- (7) Photo lab

The keys to the Secret Documents room were kept by the secretary-typist. All paper work, documents, and correspondence were handled by officers only. [REDACTED] not know what specific type of work the section did. The CO was rarely in his office. [REDACTED] no prisoners were held there. [REDACTED] the section was responsible for the organization of a search for two soldiers of the 23d AAA Div who defected to the West early in 1953. [REDACTED] no further details on this.

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All officers and EM of the section wore artillery shoulderboards with the crossed cannon device.

The officers were assigned to the section from the Directorate of Counterintelligence in BADEN. Two of the EM were also assigned from the Directorate. The remaining 12 EM were drawn from the 23d AAA Div. [REDACTED]

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25X1X [REDACTED] nothing about other MVD troops, except that he saw MVD border troops when crossing the border at CHOP (4825N-2211E) in Oct 52. These troops wore the standard-type EM uniform. Their shoulderboards were green with red piping, and the service cap had a green crown.

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#### 6. MGB

25X1X [REDACTED] no information on MGB units. [REDACTED]  
 25X1X that all former MGB units were redesignated as MVD. After  
 25X1X STALIN's death, [REDACTED] changed from MGB to MVD.

#### 7. Arrest

Only MVD officers could arrest Soviet Army personnel; none of the EM in the section had this authority. They could arrest army personnel only at the direction of an MVD officer.

#### 8. Censorship

Mail to the USSR was picked up by the unit CQs and delivered to the regimental postman (one per regiment). The regimental postman sent mail to the Division Post Office, which in turn sent it to an u/i censorship unit in VIENNA (4815N-1620E). Incoming mail followed a reverse procedure.

The soldiers were not allowed to disclose the name of the unit in which they were serving, what they were doing, names of COs, the food, pay, or any complaints. All letters from home had to be burned immediately after reading. [REDACTED] of no penalties for violating censorship regulations.

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Sending mail to or receiving mail from Austrians or Germans was forbidden. [REDACTED] heard of anyone who received mail from or sent mail to Austrians or Germans. Soviet troops were also forbidden to use Austrian mail facilities.

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#### 9. Photos

Cameras were allowed in unit areas, and pictures that did not reveal any military installations or objects were permissible. However, soldiers were forced to do their own developing but had no facilities for doing this. The "Voyen-torgs" had no film processing facilities, and the great majority of the soldiers could not leave the caserne to go to Austrian stores for film processing. It was illegal to take undeveloped film to an Austrian store, but this was often done by those who could get to the stores.

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10. Kommandaturas

The KORNEUBURG Kommandatura was located in the city hall and police station building in KORNEUBURG. The members of the Kommandatura lived in the building.

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The only duties of this unit were to enforce law and order among military personnel in KORNEUBURG, and to enforce the non-fraternization policy.

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11. Kommandatura Patrols

The 23d AAA Div did not furnish any troops to the Kommandatura. in the Kommandatura who was assigned there directly from the replacement center in ERUCK.

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12. Document Sections

section had a Secret Documents room, but had no idea of the contents of the room. Jr Lt MAKAROVA was responsible for the room, and kept the keys to it. She often made deliveries of secret documents herself.

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There was a subunit of the Division Post Office, known as the Secret Post Office, (Sekretnaya Pochta), which served as a courier service for the 23d AAA Div. The Secret Post Office had a room in Div Hq building directly over the Division Post Office. Capt (fnu) PINYAZ, assisted by a sergeant, was in charge of the Secret Post Office. There was also a branch in each regiment. not know whether or not Capt PINYAZ was a member of the MVD. no other information on the Secret Post Office.

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13. Civilian Clothes

an order was published in 1953 permitting all officers to wear civilian clothes off-duty. Until this time only personnel engaged in covert activities wore civilian clothing. any officer take advantage of the new order, and could give no explanation for this.

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The officers often wore civilian clothing while on duty, and the CO was in civilian clothes more than in uniform. When the CO was on a case his EM driver also wore civilian clothes, and used a German Opel Kapitän as a cover vehicle.

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14. Foreign Broadcasts

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[REDACTED] Russian-language VOA and BBC broadcasts on a radio given to the men by a former major. This radio was later exchanged for a cheap "Moskvitch". On both radios the interference was heavy and reception was poor.

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EM. A [REDACTED] (ina) GORILVSKI, Komsomol Secretary [REDACTED] turned off the radio and threatened to report the men to the CO. The others were afraid to listen any more. [REDACTED] continued to listen while on CQ duty when [REDACTED] all others were asleep. At first [REDACTED] the broadcasts and considered them quite humorous. Then [REDACTED] think about them and became convinced that they were the truth.

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[REDACTED] the VOA programs from 0500-0600 hours and also at about 2200 hours. [REDACTED] recall the hours of the BBC broadcasts, or the frequencies of the BBC or VOA stations.

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Officers in the regiments and Div Hq of the 23d AAA Div had radios. [REDACTED] if EM in the regiments were permitted to have radios, but he never heard of any EM who had them.

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